

SUBFAMILY ITHOMIIN[^]E (THE LONG- WINGS)

¹¹ There be Insects with little homes proaking out before their eyes, but weak and tender they be, and good for nothing; as the Butterflies. —PLINY, PHILEMON HOLLAND'S Translation.

Butterfly.—This subfamily is composed for the most part of species of moderate size, though a few are quite large. The fore wings are invariably greatly lengthened and are generally at least twice as long as broad. The hind wings are relatively small, rounded, and without tails. The wings in many of the genera are transparent. The extremity of the abdomen in both sexes extends far beyond the margin of the hind wings, but in the female not so much as in the male. The antennae are not clothed with scales, and are very long and slender, with the club also long and slender, gradually thickening to the tip, which is often drooping. The fore legs are greatly atrophied in the males, the tibia and tarsi in this sex being reduced to a minute knob-like appendage, but being more strongly developed in the females.

The life-history of none of the species reputed to be found in our fauna has been carefully worked out. The larvae are smooth, covered in most genera with longitudinal rows of conical prominences.

The chrysalids are said to show a likeness to those of the Euploeinae, being short, thick, and marked with golden spots. Some authors are inclined to view this subfamily as merely constituting a section of the Euploeinae. The insects are, however, so widely unlike the true Euploeinae that it seems well to keep them separate in our system of classification. In appearance they approach the Heliconians more nearly than the Euploeids.

Mild butterflies swarm in the tropics of the New World, and several hundreds of species are known to inhabit the hot lands of Central and South America. But one genus is found in the Old World, *Hamadryas*, confined to the Australian

region. They are

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